

# THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 15TH, 1886

NUMBER 20

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
THOMAS J. JARVIS,  
Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.  
H. G. MAC DONELL,  
Minister.

HENRY CADOGAN,  
Secretary of Legation.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 42 Rua do  
Ovidior.  
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,  
Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa  
de D. Manoel.  
GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,  
Consul General.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine  
Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th  
Sundays in each month at 7:30 p.m. Holy Communion  
on the first Sunday in each month at eleven, and on the  
Great Festivals at nine, in the morning. Holy Baptism  
every Sunday after the morning Service.

N.B.—All services should be sent to the Clerk.  
FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A., Chaplain  
157 Rua das Laranjeiras

ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk.  
No. 6, Rua Hanmer.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreiro,  
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock,  
p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p.m., every  
Thursday.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete.  
English services: Sunday School at 10 a.m., preaching 11:30  
a.m., Sundays;  
Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a.m., preaching  
7:30 p.m.; Sunday prayer-meeting, 7:30 p.m., Wednesdays.

J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor  
Residence: Rua Senador Corrêa, 11.

THOMAS HOOPR, Missionary.  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot  
No. 71, Rue do Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.

J. O. M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua  
de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock,  
a.m., and 6 o'clock p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,  
p.m., every evening. Sunday School at 11 a.m., p.m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Alvarenga, No. 121.  
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m.,  
and 7:30 o'clock, p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7:30  
o'clock p.m. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock,  
a.m.

W. H. BAGBY, Pastor  
Residence, Rua de Silveira Mendes, 50.

## TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves  
Rio at 5 a.m., arriving at Barra (Junqueiro) at 7:45 a.m.; Enter  
Rios (central line) 6:55 a.m.; Ibaté (Junqueiro) 5:00 p.m.;  
Porto Novo branch from Entre Rios 11:25 a.m.; Cachoeira (S.  
Paulo) 11:45 a.m.; São Paulo (per S. P. & Rio R. R.) 6  
p.m. Downward leaves São Paulo 6 a.m.; Ibaté 7:30 a.m.;  
Porto Novo 12:10 p.m.; arriving at Barra 4:15 p.m. and Rio 6:55  
p.m. Connects with Valenciano line at Desengano. Rio  
and São Fidélis line at Commercial, União Mineira line at Ser-  
ra do Mar; Oeste de Minas line at João d'El-Rey; line at São  
José; Jeopóliana line at Barra Novo; and S. Paulo and Rio de  
Janeiro line at Cachoeira.

London Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 6 a.m.; arriving  
at Barra at 9:06 a.m.; Entre Rios 12:55 p.m.; Porto Novo  
5:30 p.m.; Cachoeira 6:50 p.m. Downward, leaves Cachoeira  
at 6:45 a.m. and Porto Novo 6:30 a.m.; Entre Rios 10:58 a.m.  
arriving at Barra 2:14 p.m., and at Rio at 5:20 p.m.

Mixed Train.—Leave Rio at 8:30 p.m., and 3 p.m., the  
first going to Barra Rios, and the second to Barra do Pêny.  
CANTAGALLO R. R.—Leave Niterói (Sant'Anna) 7:25 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 11:20 a.m. Cordeiro (1 hour  
per trainway from Cantagallo) 11:20 and Macaco 2:05 p.m.  
Return train leaves Macaco 2:15, Cordeiro 2:30 and Nova  
Friburgo 4:20 p.m., arriving at Niterói 2:55 p.m.  
A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with  
trains.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme  
Vello, Laranguias, at 5:30, 7, 8:35, 10:15, 11:45, a.m. and  
11:35, 2:45, 4:15 and 5:45 p.m., on Sundays and holidays;  
and at 6:30 a.m. and 10 a.m. and at 2 and 3:30 p.m., on week-days.

PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave  
Trapiche Manhã at 4 p.m., week days and 7 a.m., Sundays  
and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petrópolis at 7:30 a.m.  
and 1 p.m., week days and 10 a.m., Sundays and holidays. Mixed  
week days' train at 1 p.m., Sundays and holidays. Mixed  
train: upland 10 a.m., downward (from Petrópolis) 11:15  
p.m., week days only.

## LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua do Hos-  
picio, No. 1, 1st floor.  
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.  
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ovi-  
vador.  
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da  
Constituição.  
GABINETE PORTUGUÊS DE LEITURA.—No. 12  
Rua dos Beneditinos.

## Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio das Santas, Surgeon and Physician  
Residence: Rua da Hidroscópico, Lobo, No. 70. Office Rio do  
Rosário, No. 141, from 10 to 3 p.m.  
Dr. Alexandre Guanabara—Surgeon and Physician—  
Office, Rua Príncipe de Março No. 22. From 1 to 3 p.m.  
Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.

Dr. W. J. Fairbairn.—M. D., Edin. Surgeon and  
Physician.—Office, Rua de Março, No. 49, from 11 to  
12 p.m., and 4 to 4:30 p.m. Residence: R. 100 Rua de S.  
Clemente, Botafogo, Mestr. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co.  
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## Hotels.

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## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONIALLY  
for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th  
of the month.

A. J. LAMOURUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of weights and measures, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 15th, 1886.

THE attention of the public has been chiefly centered on the Senate for the past fortnight, where the recent government regulations for the execution of last year's emancipation act have been under discussion. The cabinet has probably concluded by this time that the "hydr of abolition" has not been crushed, for not a day, nor scarcely an hour, has been permitted to pass without a reference to it. All the prominent liberals in the Senate have spoken in opposition to this *regulamento*, and among them Senator Saraiva, the father of the emancipation act of last year, and Senator Martinho Campos, the most uncompromising slaveholder in either house. The former charges that this *regulamento* extends the time for ultimate emancipation in violation of the agreement made when the law was adopted, when it was stipulated that its provisions should enter into effect on and after its date, when now it is fixed for the termination of the registry at the end of March next year. He also charges that the inclusion of the imperial capital in the province of Rio de Janeiro was never intended. Senator Martinho Campos, to do him full justice, was one of the chief promoters of the law imposing a prohibitory tax on slaves introduced into the province of Rio de Janeiro, and his opposition to the Cotelipe *regulamento* is therefore perfectly consistent. The one vital objection to the new regulation does not yet seem to have received the attention it deserves. There is no obstacle whatever to the introduction of slaves into the city of Rio de Janeiro. If now the barrier to their introduction into the province is broken down, that province will at once become the slave mart for all Brazil. There is and has been no obstacle to the removal of slaves from the province into the city, consequently the philanthropical intentions of the cabinet are altogether wasted. The debate on this question reached an unexpected climax on the 12th, when Senator Octaviano required and obtained a separate vote on that clause in the reply to the speech from the throne in which it says that the government has faithfully executed the law of 28th September, 1885, (the Saraiva-Cotelipe compact), the adoption of which was rejected by a vote of 22 to 19—two conservatives (Cruz Machado and Vieira da Silva) voting with the majority, and three liberals (Viriato de Medeiros,

Martinho Campos and Sinimbi) with the minority. The change of base on the part of Martinho Campos created some surprise. The session was at once suspended in order to permit the cabinet to discuss the situation. On the following day the premier charged the liberals with springing the vote upon the government, and stated that the cabinet would not go out even were twenty such votes recorded against them. The debates in the Chamber have been devoid of general interest, the work done being principally of a routine and political character. Two liberal contestants (Matta Machado and Affonso Penna) have been admitted, though the committee report was against them. It is thought that the Chamber is beginning to see that this wholesale unseating of the liberal minority has been carried too far. The admission of José Marianno is now under consideration, with the probabilities against him. In case of his rejection, there will probably be trouble, as his supporters here and in Pernambuco are not showing a disposition to submit quietly.

ABOUT one month ago an American family of nine persons arrived at this port on the steamer *Colorado*, destined for the American colony of Santa Barbara, province of São Paulo, where they proposed to settle. They came from the state of Texas, where they sold property to the value of between four and five thousand dollars, with which they proposed to purchase land in Brazil for farming purposes. They had corresponded with some members of the Santa Barbara colony, by whom they had been told that lands here are cheap and fertile, the climate agreeable, and the laws and institutions of the country favorable to their class. They were tired of the "northerns" and tornadoes of Texas, and thought that special inducements were offered in this country for industrious farmers—and so they came. After arrival here, they went immediately to São Paulo, at their own expense, to look over the ground and arrange matters for buying land and settling upon it. They spent nearly four weeks there, and on the 9th instant returned to this city to take the steamer *Advance* for the United States. They say that they found the land fertile enough and the climate everything that can be desired—and that is all. Not one single favorable condition exists by which they can hope to better their condition. The great mass of their countrymen at Santa Barbara, they say, are living in extreme poverty, and without any of the advantages found in agricultural communities in the United States. They saw no chance whatever for them to make more than the meanest living there, and so they very wisely decided to return home while they had money enough to pay the expense. And when we say that every step they took cost them dearly, we do not convey any idea whatever of the real truth. They were "plucked" on every side. They had to pay \$5 in Santos for passports to come to Rio, and then here \$2500 more for passports to get out of the country. After paying their passages for Brazil in the United States they had \$3,000 with which to begin life in this country; and after paying their return passages here, at a reduced rate, it was all gone! The experience of these poor people in "hunting a home in Brazil" has therefore cost them about \$4,500. The experience is an expensive one, but it may prove a valuable lesson to intending emigrants of that class, and it should yield a very pertinent lesson for Brazil. These people belong to that class of self-reliant, intelligent small farmers in the United States who know just what they want and are not afraid to work in obtaining it. They know

Martinho Campos and Sinimbi) with the minority. The change of base on the part of Martinho Campos created some surprise. The session was at once suspended in order to permit the cabinet to discuss the situation. On the following day the premier charged the liberals with springing the vote upon the government, and stated that the cabinet would not go out even were twenty such votes recorded against them. The debates in the Chamber have been devoid of general interest, the work done being principally of a routine and political character. Two liberal contestants (Matta Machado and Affonso Penna) have been admitted, though the committee report was against them. It is thought that the Chamber is beginning to see that this wholesale unseating of the liberal minority has been carried too far. The admission of José Marianno is now under consideration, with the probabilities against him. In case of his rejection, there will probably be trouble, as his supporters here and in Pernambuco are not showing a disposition to submit quietly.

The acting president of São Paulo has recently celebrated another contract for the introduction of immigrants, or colonists, into that province. Within the past year some two or three contracts of that character have been declared void because of the failure of contractors to secure the merchandise sought. Failure after failure has marked all efforts in this direction and fortunes have been spent—São Paulo alone having expended over \$600,000—in the quest, but still the legislators and officials of that most advanced and most enlightened province in Brazil fail to see the futility of their efforts. The government of the province being an oligarchy of planters, and these planters feeling that their prosperity depends upon a new class of laborers to take the place of the slave, their only object and desire is to turn the stream of European emigration this way and to use the resources and influence of the province for that purpose. And for the most part the instruments used are unscrupulous parasites and adventurers whose only object is to get subsidies from the provincial treasury on the one hand, and to fleece the helpless, ignorant emigrant on the other. The fact that honest and influential men frequently embark in these enterprises does not materially affect the truth of this charge, for the very credulity which leads them into such misguided efforts, renders them blind to the abuses committed in their name and springing from their well-meaning labors. And after all, what are the majority of these undertakings but a species of the old slave trade? True, the emigrant, or colonist, is not literally stolen from his home and family, but then he is deliberately and systematically deceived and then induced to trust himself and family to the guidance of speculators as unscrupulous and heartless as were the traders on the African coast. Utterly without means, he accepts the advanced passages offered him, and binds himself to service in an unknown country and employment for the repayment of that and other advances. And when here, the laws hold him to the letter of the contract with a severity which reduces him to virtual slavery. We are perfectly aware that the infraction of contracts should not be lightly encouraged and that it is the duty of the law to uphold and enforce them; but at the same time it is a principle of law in Anglo-Saxon countries that a contract obtained by fraud is invalid, and that a contract may not be made which virtually reduces a free man to a condition of slavery. It may be urged that the Brazilian government no longer encourages these foreign-made contracts, and that it forbids them wherever its authority permits. But how is it to prevent them? It enters into a contract with a certain party for the introduction of a large number of immigrants within a specified time. Experience shows that the great majority coming to Brazil are wholly without means. Their travelling expenses and all the costs of locating them must therefore be advanced. Under such conditions, can it be supposed for a moment that all these advances

will be made without any agreement of security whatever? If the planter is the importer, he is certain to exact an agreement for the repayment of all advances, and in not a few cases these contracts have been most onerous. And if the importation is made by an agency, or society, the advances are transferred to the planter's account when he enters into a contract with the colonist after his arrival here, and the result is the same. Take the question in whatever aspect you will, the acquisition of indigent laborers in Europe is no further removed from the coolie traffic than is the latter from the African slave trade. Substitute deception and voluntary contracts made by indigent or careless laborers, for the force employed in the slave trade, and you have the chief difference. We readily admit that the "Sociedade Promotora da Imigração," with which this last São Paulo contract has been celebrated, is composed of some of the most influential men in the province, and that the law under which it is made provides against many of the abuses which have operated against any spontaneous emigration to Brazil, but at the same time the society is composed, not of philanthropists, but of planters who are seeking laborers, and their efforts to secure them are really more of the character of purchases, than of pecuniary advances to poor laborers seeking to better their condition. And what does Martinho Pinto Junior, or any other Brazilian planter, care about the indigent laborers of Europe? Has he ever been known to bemoan their ignorance, or shed tears over their sufferings? Has he ever been known to make a vow to put bread in their hungry mouths, cost what it would? And has he ever been heard to promise that his broad acres should be divided among them should they ever seek a home on these shores? We detract nothing from this gentleman's character and standing when we say that probably not one of these charitable impulses ever entered his heart. He is a great proprietor, the owner of extensive coffee plantations, the master of many slaves. He feels that the time is near at hand when his slaves will become free men, and like the great majority of his class he believes that his ex-slaves will desert him. The abolition of slavery therefore threatens ruin unless he can establish free laborers on his plantations under conditions which will not diminish his influence nor jeopardize his interests as a proprietor. And just here is to be found the germ of this and every other immigration enterprise. Neither the Sociedade Promotora da Imigração, nor the province of São Paulo, nor the empire of Brazil wants immigrants which shall become citizens and small proprietors; they simply want laborers for the great plantations, a class to take the places made vacant by the emancipation of the slaves. And wanting only this, the chances are very slight that the conditions of land ownership and labor will be changed, or that effective means will be employed to extinguish the traffic now carried on in the acquisition of indigent immigrant laborers.

THE American wheat harvesting has begun, the season having been unusually early. It is believed that the crop will be the largest ever grown. Cotton planting is finished, the cotton area amounting to 19,000,000 acres, an increase of 300,000 acres.—*Statist*, 19th June.

—A citizen of the state of Georgia, United States, has invented a cotton-picking machine which promises to revolutionize the cotton-growing and cotton-manufacturing industries of the world. The machine is driven along a row of cotton plants, during which it picks the lint and deposits it in bags. In experiments already made it picked 76% of the lint, while with the improvements since made it is calculated that it will take not less 80% in passing over the field once.

Continued from No. 19.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Foundry at Ypanema.

**Fuel.** The cost of preparing the 2,614 tons of charcoal produced during the year, was from 12,000 to 16,000 per ton, as to quality, and the expense of cutting 2,800 cubic metres of wood was 300 rs. per cubic metre. 50 laborers are employed in these services.

**Ore.** The material produced during last year weighed :

	tons.
Magnetic oxide of iron	1,185
Hydrated oxide of iron	190
Limestone	261
Clay shale	120
	1,762

and the cost of mining was, including breaking, \$800 per ton.

**Furnaces and Foundry.** The new furnace, which is to triplicate the out-put of the present one, producing only 3,000 kilos, per day, is completed, but not yet in blast. The prices current were 70 rs. per kilo, for pig iron and 150—400 rs. for castings, but on large sales, and to government 10 per cent, discount on these prices is allowed. The new pig iron rivals in price and quality foreign iron, and the price of castings is lower than that of any other native foundry.

During the year 15,441 charges were made, consisting of 1,348 tons of iron ore, 163 tons of calcined lime, 103 tons of clay shale and 1,592 tons of charcoal. The out-put was 559 tons of pig iron and 100 tons of castings. The wrought iron shop is working fairly, and could produce a daily average of 1,000 kilos, of wrought iron in bars, or in forged articles, at from 200—250 to 600 rs. per kilo. The machine shop seems to have been principally occupied with machinery for the foundry, but have in hand orders for sugar and saw mills, grist mills, pumps (*bombas*), etc. The model shop is attached to this department. The foundry further has a corps of carpenters and sawyers, who not only repair the various buildings of the establishment, but build the necessary additions thereto, and prepare all the lumber required by the diverse work.

Of the amount of 192,000\$ voted in 1884-85 the sum of 171,391\$016 had been spent. Sales during 1885 amounted to 57,129\$059 and there were supplied to various government departments merchandise to the value of 23,041\$058. The minister says the cost of production must be reduced, either by an increase in the out-put by the present staff, or by an increase in this staff until an average production is reached that meets the necessities of consumers. Various improvements had been authorized to increase the production, but the expense with these was nullified, because the necessary machinery to avail of them had not been purchased for want of funds. The minister requests the legislature to vote the funds necessary to convert the foundry into a source of revenue, for the richness of the mine, and the superior quality of the ore, guarantee that when the foundry is properly equipped and the means of transport, at present very unsatisfactory, improved, the country will receive a compensation for past sacrifices.

COMMERCE.

Again the lack of statistics prevents the minister exactly appreciating the advance in, or paralyzation, of this important branch of Brazilian industry. The labors of the director general of the statistical department of the Treasury are availed of, but there are still wanting reports from the custom houses of Pernambuco, and Rio Grande do Sul. As the work of this department does not cover all the particulars of domestic commerce, which might influence any calculation based on foreign trade figures alone, it seems impossible to decide as to a falling-off, or paralyzation of trade, or of a reduction in imports, which possibly may be caused by an increase in home production.

From the official documents referred to, the known value of imports in 1884-85 was 149,491,990\$, or if the imports at the three custom houses, above referred to, be added, to 162,070,402\$. Exports were valued at 204,733,079\$, or, with the same additions, would represent 223,864,751\$. (The average for the three preceding fiscal years is assumed for the defaulting custom houses). The balance of trade was therefore 55,241,099\$ under the first hypothesis, and 60,894,349\$ under the second, in favor of Brazil. These figures the minister considers as unfavorable, for not being explained by the increase in home production, they are corroborative of a depression in the foreign trade of the country. The following table shows the foreign trade of the Empire :

	imports	exports	balance
1882-83.....	183,446,972\$	191,104,331\$	10,657,459\$
1883-84.....	192,006,339	214,314,533	22,308,200\$
1884-85.....	263,970,402	225,894,751	60,894,349\$

"We must not deceive ourselves," says the minister, "the Empire is passing through a crisis, from which, I am certain, it will emerge victorious.

but which explains and justifies apprehension, and this, disturbing the tranquillity necessary to commerce for its development and improvement, forces it to contraction and to limit its transactions to the strictly necessary." The abolitionists are, the minister thinks, to blame for the unwise in commercial circles, for they would precipitate the transformation of the labor question even were the foundations of the state to be shaken by the paralyzation of labor. Another reason for the stagnation of business is the low rate of exchange, which by restricting consumption, has in proportion reduced trade. Here the minister proceeds to explain that even with the important balance of trade due the Empire, the calls upon the Treasury for interest and sinking funds for the debt, interest guarantees to railways and central factories, foreign contracts, the supplying of the greater part of necessities to the departments of war and marine, and other public departments, the diplomatic and consular corps, etc, interest and capital due foreigners, all require to be met, and this sum which, although not known with certainty, may be estimated at some 10,000,000\$, not only absorbs any balance of trade, but even exceeds it, thus rendering necessary a settlement by means of a payment in cash (*dinheiro*). The only corrective for this state of affairs is an increase of production, and to secure this increase should be the one great object of all Brazilians.

As Brazilian produce meets obstacles in the way of tariffs abroad, it becomes necessary to accompany the increase of production by an intelligent commercial policy, through which these obstacles may be removed. The minister then refers to the competition of beet-root sugar with the Brazilian article, a competition aided by customs duties in consuming markets.

The efforts of the Centro da Lavoura e do Comercio in acquainting all Europe with the superior quality of Brazilian coffee are recognized, but the consumption has not increased to the extent desired, and the increased production inevitably causing lower prices, the planter gains little advantage from the larger production. In compensation, it is to be hoped that with the increase of population in the United States the consumption will there accompany this increase.

Exports of the four principal staples :

	COTTON, kilos.	value.
1882-83.....	28,277,756	10,596,978\$
1883-84.....	26,565,267	11,239,005
1884-85.....	18,240,510	9,520,848

	SUGAR, kilos.	value.
1882-83.....	162,909,680	21,525,337\$
1883-84.....	315,141,427	37,020,610
1884-85.....	259,306,750	21,055,900

	TABACCO, kilos.	value.
1882-83.....	19,210,270	4,900,566\$
1883-84.....	17,091,852	4,707,280
1884-85.....	19,632,180	6,759,289

	COFFEE, kilos.	value.
1882-83.....	402,240,144	125,970,013\$
1883-84.....	319,352,572	136,233,905
1884-85.....	374,347,084	152,502,731

The inference to be drawn from these figures is that if the domestic trade is not flourishing, it is not to be supposed it is decreasing. The minister concludes the subject with the declaration that in his opinion the remedy for the commercial evils may be summarized in "An increase of production — An increase of population."

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

**July 3.**—In the Senate, Sr. José Bonifacio made some sarcastic remarks in reference to the financial operations of the Treasury, and to the loan of 7,000,000\$ to the Bank of Brazil. He then applied for documents to show: 1st, the correspondence in regard to the foreign loan; 2nd, similar documents in regard to the domestic loan; 3rd, correspondence between the Bank of Brazil and the Treasury referring to the issue of 7,000,000\$; 4th, copies of balance sheets of the bank from December, 1885, to April, 1886, and such summaries as served as bases for these balance sheets; 5th, information as to the use made of the foreign loan, with a specific declaration whether the government had drawn, or authorized drafts, against it, for whose account and for what purpose; 6th, the issue and payments of Treasury bills in April and May last. The premier replied that some of the above demands could not, or should not, be satisfied and moved the adjournment to allow of conference with the minister of finance. This motion was passed. Senator Franco de Sá asked for information as to what would be the action of government in reference to the imposition of certain taxes in the province of Maranhão. The premier in reply, first explaining the absence of the ministers from the session yesterday, during which there was a somewhat acrimonious interchange of remarks, said that from telegrams received it would appear that the protests against the law were electoral tricks and that while the government would examine into the matter, it was early to declare what its action would be. On the

reply to the Speech, Senator Dantas said that the *regulamento* of the emancipation law was an innovation of the laws, and many senators expressed their agreement to the statement. Senator Correia replied on behalf of the government. In the Chamber, Deputy Alves de Araujo asked the minister of agriculture on what legal foundation he based his deliberation that the city of Rio de Janeiro formed a part of the province, and what the opinion of the government relative to the depreciation in the value of slaves. The minister had spent nine months in completing the *regulamento* of the emancipation law, said the speaker, and did not require nine seconds for declaring his readiness to answer these questions. He was proceeding to demonstrate the illegality of the *regulamento*, when the president informed him the time was expired.

A question of order arose, which resulted in considerable disorder and the session was suspended.

On resuming, a motion of urgency for the minister

to reply caused more confusion, during which Sr. Alves de Araujo and the liberal opposition left the Chamber, amid applause from the galleries.

The minister of agriculture, replying, said his promptness to answer the questions was a proof that the government had thoroughly studied the matter. He defended the *regulamento* as being in accordance with the law, and with philanthropy, because the slaves in the city had greater advantages for their securing freedom, and the labor was less severe than in the province. As to the alleged extension of time, the minister said, the law could not be considered effective until after the *regulamento* was compiled, but even so he was certain that slavery would be extinct within 13 years. Deputy Candido de Oliveira and the premier spoke on Rio Grande do Sul affairs.

**July 5.**—In the Senate, after some motions for

information regarding provincial affairs were discussed, the minister of justice and Senator Affonso Celso spoke on the reply to the Speech, the latter sharply criticising the inaction of the government in not furnishing troops to Jannarim, Minas Gerais, where a serious breach of the peace is threatened. Senator Meira de Vasconcellos, speaking on the bill to grant a credit to the department of agriculture, attacked the *regulamento* of the emancipation law, declaring it to be unconstitutional. He further referred to the increase of time during which slavery will exist. The minister of agriculture defended the *regulamento* by about the same arguments used by him in the Chamber. In the Chamber, Deputy Affonso Penna moved for information regarding contracts made with Sr. Révy, and Deputy Candido de Oliveira for information regarding Para and Alagoas provincial affairs. Deputy Rodrigues Junior asked for information as to Ceará matters, and Affonso Celso as to why sundry provinces were administrated by vice presidents. The minister of agriculture asked for a credit of 186,234\$ to pay for certain grounds in the city. The officers of the Chamber were re-elected, save Deputy MacDowell, nominated minister of marine, who is succeeded by Deputy Penna, and Deputy MacDowell, nominated minister of agriculture, who is succeeded by Deputy Rodrigues Junior.

The rest of the session was of no general interest.

**July 6.**—In the Senate, Sr. José Bonifacio denied the right of government to refuse information regarding financial operations already consummated and gave three reasons for his denial. The premier voted for Sr. José Bonifacio's motion, but reserved the right to the government for not replying to all his questions. On the reply to the Speech, Senator Silveira Martins spoke and criticised the centralization of all power in the hands of the executive. Senator Sariva, forcibly attacked the *regulamento* of the emancipation law as to the extension of time, which he said was in contradiction to the law and contrary to the understanding arrived at by himself and the minister of agriculture. He further sharply criticised the action of the Chamber in the matter of recognizing deputies, and declared he had no intention of including Rio de Janeiro in the province, as done in the *regulamento*, which however he considered of secondary importance. He propounded changes in the ministry, among which the *regulamento* would be revoked. The minister of agriculture again defended the government, but produced no new arguments. Senator Correia said that the bill under discussion (opening a credit to supply a deficit arising through erroneous addition, or careless proof reading) was the first that had appeared for such a reason in the Senate and defended his action in presenting motions for information in former sessions. Senator Octaviano also spoke criticising the objections of the premier to motions for information. In the Chamber a proposal to reform the *regimento* [by-laws] occupied the greater part of the session. Deputies Candido de Oliveira and Rodrigo Alves spoke on the navy estimates for 1886-87.

**July 12.**—In the Senate, Sr. Octaviano moved

that the paragraph in the reply to the Speech containing the assertion that the emancipation law was being loyally and faithfully executed be voted separated from the rest of the reply. A sharp discussion ensued, the minister of justice endeavoring to prove the illegality of the motion, which was carried, and the paragraph referred to rejected by 22 to 10. Two conservatives and 20 liberals voted *no* and 16 conservatives and 3 liberals *aye*. In the Chamber Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque presented an interpellation to the government as to what is the legal basis of the proposed payment of the marriage settlements to the Duke de Saxe. The budgets of the department of empire for 1886-87 were finally passed. Deputies Affonso Penna, Paulino Chaves and Candido de Oliveira spoke on the army bill for 1886-87.

**July 13.**—In the Senate, the premier sharply criticised the hostile vote passed yesterday and also the action of the president of the Senate in submitting such a vote to the House. He said the censure was secured by a surprise, but that so long as the cabinet possessed the confidence of the Crown and the Chamber of Deputies, not even 20 hostile votes in the Senate would cause it to resign.

He presented a motion for a report from the committee on rules on the sections under which the vote was taken, and checked the president who seemed about to make a personal explanation until the report was made. Senator Correia also spoke on the subject in favor of the government and Senator Franco de Sá, in defense of the vote. In the Chamber, Sr. José Mariano defended his election. His speech was forcible and much interrupted and threw some light on the electoral manœuvres of his opponents.

The clerical error in the department of agriculture budget which has obliged the minister to appear in the Senate, would almost seem to have been a Greek present to the government from the liberal cabinet. Sr. Prado has been obliged to listen to some very sharp criticisms on his famous *regulamento*.

Senator Franco de Sá attacked the government. On the bill to open a credit for the ministry of agriculture Senators Martinho Campos, Franco de Sá and José Bonifacio attacked the *regulamento* and the minister of agriculture replied. In the Chamber, Deputy Paulino Chaves presented a protest from various ship-owners of Rio Grande do Sul against foreign vessels being permitted to carry coastwise cargoes. Deputy Cesario Alvim asked certain questions regarding the late loans, the minister of finance replying. Deputy Affonso Celso spoke on his interpellation regarding presidents of provinces, the minister of empire replied. Deputy Affonso Penna also spoke on the question. The army bill for 1886-88 was discussed by Deputy Joaquim Pedro.

**July 8.**—In the Senate, Sr. Affonso Celso also

attacked the now famous *regulamento*. Senator Sariva replied to the premier's speech of yesterday.

The premier made a few remarks and the minister of agriculture repeated his argument in defense of the government. Senator Junqueira also spoke in defense of the *regulamento*, but became involved in commercial statistics, citing figures from the *Revista da Rua Latina* to prove that England and the United States absorb an undue proportion of the trade with Latin Central and South America to the detriment of France. He then added that Mr. Charles Waring states in the *Fortnightly Review* that profits on English capital employed in Brazilian railways reached £5,400,000 besides which from 6 to 7 per cent. per annum was being earned. Senator José Bonifacio again sharply attacked the government on the *regulamento*. In the Chamber, Deputy Gomes de Castro spoke on the army bill, and Deputies Rodrigues Jr., Lourenço de Albuquerque and Costa Aguiar spoke on the department of empire budget.

**July 9.**—In the Senate, Sr. Affonso Celso attacked the *regulamento* of the emancipation law. This deputy was minister of justice in Sr. Sariva's cabinet, under whose influence the law was passed. In the debate on the department of empire budget the minister of empire spoke on the *regulamento*, and Deputies Rodrigues Jr., Lourenço de Albuquerque and Costa Aguiar spoke on the army bill for 1886-87.

**July 10.**—No session in the Senate. In the

Chamber, the minister of agriculture defended the *regulamento* and explained the whole of the arrangement by which the Sariva law was passed, declaring that a proposed amendment for fixing the date of the law for the calculation of depreciation in values of slaves had been refused by the conservatives and consequently retired in committee. Deputy Candido de Oliveira spoke on the department of empire budgets, inquiring what had become of certain committee amendments proposed in the report, but since withdrawn. The *relator* of the committee answered that they were withdrawn by request of the minister as certain formalities had not been completed.

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## RAILROAD NOTES

—On the 5th, the premier declared that some of the questions regarding financial operations asked by Senator José Bonifácio on the 3rd could not be answered.

—There was again a large number of blank votes cast at the election of officers of the Chamber on the 5th. Sr. Antônio Figueira, for president, received 72 votes out of 101 votes cast. There were however 21 blank votes.

—The minister of agriculture by his ready reply to Deputy Alves de Araújo's interpellation on the 3rd out-flanked his opponent, who was evidently unprepared. The action of the opposition in retiring from the Chamber was decidedly un-parliamentary.

—Sr. Nabucco in *O País* of the 4th points out that the minister of agriculture in claiming philanthropical sentiments for the clause in the *regulamento* of the emancipation law, opening the capital to slaves from the provinces, is merely repeating a similar clause made by slave dealers, when they stated that the slaves would be murdered in Africa but for their philanthropy in shipping them abroad.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Small-pox has made its appearance in the municipality of Vila São Paulo.

—The emancipation movement in Santos seems to have died in its youth. We hear of no more liberations.

—The immigrant arrivals at the São Paulo hospedaria during the month of June amounted to 679, of which 595 were Italians.

—We regret to note that the province of São Paulo is offering no subsidies for immigrant babies. This is certainly a very serious oversight.

—A lot of counterfeit "nickels" have made their appearance in São Paulo. They are made from tin and zinc, and closely resemble the genuine coins.

—The June custom house receipts at Victoria, Espírito Santo, were 19,843\$273, against 8,555\$644 in the same month of last year, and 12,966\$748 in 1884.

—A cotton mill has been organized at Campos, Rio de Janeiro, with a capital of 500,000\$. The company is to be known as the "Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem, Industrial Campista."

—The June receipts of the São Paulo postoffice amounted to 8,979\$560 for the city and 23,056\$470 for the rest of the province, against 8,288\$250 and 20,504\$300 respectively last year.

—The *Diário Mercantil* says that the product of the five representations given by Sarah Bernhardt in São Paulo was over 40,000\$. Another colleague places the figure at a little over 42,000\$.

—Petropolis is to have a race course. It is expected that it can be inaugurated in December next. It is to be hoped the *big bet* will not permit the pool business to be established at this course at least.

—Sarah Bernhardt gave one representation in Campinas on the night of the 4th. The price of a chair was fixed at 16\$. The guarantee was 7,000\$, free of all expenses, and the total receipts amounted to 7,649\$500.

—A company is spoken of in São Paulo for the acquisition of lands in the city, the construction of houses, and their sale on time. The enterprise is to be modeled after one of a similar character in Rio de Janeiro.

—A peculiarly revolting crime was brought to light in São Paulo on the 7th inst., it being discovered that an Italian named Enzo Paunessa had been guilty of incest with a daughter of 13 years and finally of infanticide to conceal the crime. The police neglected to secure him while inking an investigation, and he is now at large.

—The *Jornal do Comércio* of the 3rd mentions that upon Mr. W. J. Haynes, retiring from the management of the branch of the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, at Pernambuco, the merchants of that city gave him a testimonial of the value of £1,000, as a proof of their recognition of his services to the trade of the city while manager of the bank.

—The counterfeiters were recently captured in Pernambuco while engaged in preparing a counterfeit of the 100\$ treasury note. A lithographed counterfeit of the same note was exhibited at the *Post* office a few days ago. The business of manufacturing false money is becoming just a little too common. We trust that the courts will employ summary measures to send a few of these criminals to Fernando Noronha as a warning to the others.

—The contract celebrated on the 3rd inst. between the province of São Paulo and the Sociedade Promotora da Imigración for the introduction of 6,000 immigrants during the fiscal year 1886 \$7, provides for the payment of the following subsidies from the provincial treasury: \$85,000 for each individual over 12 years of age, 42,500 for those between 7 and 12 years, and 21,500 for those between 3 and 7 years. The society is composed of planters who want laborers for their plantations.

—An *Espírito Santo* newspaper recently publishes a new case of the interest spirits are taking in mundane negligence of their necessities. A person died in a house in Victoria, but for some reason the customary masses were not said for the repose of his, or her, soul, and the spirit is now haunting the house until the masses are said. The stones make no noise when they strike the roof, but attract attention when reaching the ground. Then the resident of the house found his watch stopped, though wound up, most unaccountably. The masses are to be said, and it is to be hoped that the stone throwing will cease.

—We are afraid the gentleman who called the Leopoldina railway enterprise *Yankee*, was talking iron.

—On the 5th the extension of the Oeste de Minas railway from St. John d'El Rey was inaugurated.

—The June receipts of the Carangola railway amounted to 34,125\$540; expenditures not published.

—The June traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 120,755\$596, of which 43,450\$110 from passengers and 59,989\$670 from goods.

—The guaranteed interest paid to the Braganza railway by the province of São Paulo for the half year ending 31st December last, amounted to 81,754\$654\$657.

—The May receipts of the Paulista line amounted to 148,957\$620 and the expenditures 74,716\$610, leaving a balance of 74,240\$410. This raises the surplus since 1st January to 511,107\$830.

—The Alagoas local papers state that four armed and masked men entered the central office of the Alagoas railway on the night of the 27th June, secured the watchman, took the keys of the safe and carried off all the money they found.

—The minister of agriculture on the 30th ult. authorized the director of the D. Pedro II railway to reduce the freight on meat preserved by cold air to 90 rs. per ton per kilometer, up to 100 kilometers; 135 rs. from 100 to 300 kilometers and 160 rs. for over 300 kilometers.

—On the 8th the time table of the night train on the D. Pedro II railway were published. The train leaves this city at 10 p.m., arrives at the Barra do Pindá at 12.30 and at Porto Novo at 5 a.m. Leaving Porto Novo at 10.50 p.m. the down train reaches Rio at 5.30 a.m.

—The minister of agriculture, in reply to an application from the Senate for information regarding a railway around the rapids of the Teocatins river, reports that decree No. 9,405 of March 21st, 1885, granted a concession for a railway from Sta. Helena de Alcântara, Pará, to Bôa Vista, in the province of Goiás.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The New York Coffee Exchange is now taking sugar with its coffee.

—The watering of the streets in June cost 7,429\$520. That's the way the money goes.

—The Emperor has indicated the 3rd inst. for the launching of the two new gunboats *Caracim* and *Caroca*.

—H. B. M.'s ships *Ruby*, Capt. W. R. Kennedy, *Ready*, Capt. F. Eichlin, and *Frolic*, Capt. A. C. Parr, arrived here on the 8th from Montevideo.

—According to a colleague the present coffee crop is to be from 30 to 40% less than what was expected. Not knowing just what was expected, we are unable to reduce this estimate to figures.

—On the 5th the minister of marine advises one of the departments under his charge, that the coal consumed during July should not exceed 600 tons, which can be furnished by the D. Pedro II railway. A purchase in the market is forbidden.

—Miss Sarah appears now as an influence on exchange. The *Jornal do Comércio* of the 6th says that the subscriptions at Buenos Aires for the great actress' performances reached \$32,500, and at the same time gold declined to 144. Why does not Mr. Belisario contract with Madame?

—On the 7th a banquet was offered to Messrs. Ezequiel dos Santos, Aquílio e Castro, Borges Ferrez and Verissimo de Mattos, Brazilian engineers engaged to serve on the staff of the Panama Canal Co. The four engineers left for the scene of operations on the 10th in the American packet *Advance*.

—We have at times been puzzled to account for the premature baldness of many of our importers. The explanation is furnished by the *Agencia* published in *O País* on the 1st. This shows the course of exchange in June, and suffices to remove the capillary heaties of the most ardent disciple of the immortal Rowland.

—On the 9th, the anniversary of the declaration of independence by the Argentine Confederation, salutes were fired and ships dressed by the Brazilian men-of-war. On the 4th of the same month, the anniversary of a similar declaration by a tiny nation called the United States of America, it appears that no such demonstration was made.

—About a hundred students came down from São Paulo on the 9th to present an album to Sarah Bernhardt and to manifest their high appreciation for her. They had a special train, spent their money, presented their album and floral tributes, made their little speeches, gorged themselves with the splendors and delicacies of the capital, and then returned home poorer if not wiser men.

—Migratory birds is the next novelty offered to its readers by the *Diário Oficial*.

—The minister of agriculture visited the U. S. & Brazil Mail steamship *Advance* on the 9th.

—With the disappearance of the *Escuravel*, leaders are appearing in the *Jornal do Comércio*.

—Decree 3,278 dated 26th June, 1886, approves the contract made with Sr. Henrique Brantle for the lighting of this city with gas.

—During the absence of Mr. H. Kiser, consul for the German Empire here, Mr. Wolfgang Erich Weber will have charge of the consulate.

—On the 7th D. Domingo Gama, minister of Chili, presented his letters of recall. Sr. Gama will proceed to Washington as Chilean minister to the United States.

—By an *aviso* of the 10th inst. the minister of agriculture authorizes the payment of 16,920 francs 19 centimes to diverse foreign post departments for balances due on mail carriage.

—We are not certain where S. Martinho de Tilas may be, but it has a titillating alias who was duly consecrated on the 11th. There was a dinner at the Benedictine monastery after the religious service.

—We regret to notice the death in Portugal on the 9th inst. of Sr. José Custodio da Silva Ferreira, for many years connected with the firm of Messrs. Edward Johnston & Co. of this city, and well known to our coffee trade.

—A new journalistic enterprise is announced, that of a German weekly to be entitled the *Rio-Po* and edited by Mr. C. Bolle. It is to be devoted to the publication of Brazilian news for the German reader, and will therefore more closely follow the policy of *The Rio News* than the other foreign journals have done. As the German colony in Brazil is a large one—Mr. Balle estimates it at 220,000—the *Rio-Po* ought to find an ample and generous support.

—Our colleague of the *Diário de Notícias* must read again what was written by us in July, 1885, in reference to the coffee crops. Our remarks then made referred only and exclusively to the 1884-85 crop, which we still firmly believe was purposely underestimated. No one more readily than ourselves will recognize an earnest endeavor to properly report as nearly as possible the output of a crop, and we can assure our colleague that we have no interest whatever in giving outside figures, nor any figures at all, save such as are furnished us by parties who are considered to be well-informed and reliable.

—The importers and dealers in coal here have addressed a protest to the government against what is generally conceded to be a most unjustifiable, if not illegal, interference with their business by the D. Pedro II railway. Not content with furnishing the coal necessary for the navy, the railway has made contracts to furnish fuel to certain railways, the Leopoldina, if we are correctly informed, amongst others. If it is observed that coal pays 5 per cent. *expenditure* and dealers pay rent, salaries and taxes, this competition of the railway, a government institution, is at once an unfair attack on dealers, and a justification of government doing business in any other article.

—On the 5th ult. Captain Jack of the British bark *Arabella* and Captain Hannay of the British bark *Shrub* were breakfasting together on the first-mentioned vessel, when the first was taken violently ill and died before medical aid could be procured. The other was also taken ill and died in the hospital the following day. In both cases there were strong symptoms of poisoning, which was first attributed to some trip which they had been eating, and then to some canned salmon. The cook and steward of the *Arabella*, William Flack, was placed under arrest, an inquiry was instituted by the police, and the food and stomachs of the two unfortunate captains were sent to the medical laboratory for a chemical analysis. The police official in charge of the case made his report on the 7th inst., and states that the deaths were caused by arsenic, and accuses Flack of putting it in the food. Flack is now in the infirmary of the house of detention, completely prostrated by the charge. He is an honest appearing man, prepossessing in appearance, and makes a straightforward statement. He has no idea how the poisoning occurred. He had been on the same vessel with Captain Jack about five years, and there had never been any difficulty between them in all that time. The captain trusted him implicitly. A strong proof of his innocence is that he ate as much of the poisoned food as the others and was violently ill, his life being saved through an immediate attack of vomiting. He says that there had been some difficulty between the captain and first mate, and that the latter, who is an intemperate man, had made threats about impeaching changes on shipboard, and that on one occasion the captain cautioned him against letting the mate into the galley. The police, it seems, has permitted this officer to leave Rio, and has done nothing further than to try to fix the crime on the man who narrowly escaped being one of the victims. Something ought certainly to be done to secure the first mate and to give Flack the benefit of his statements.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* estimates that Sarah's campaign here and in S. Paulo produced 160,790\$. No wonder exchange declined.

—There is no longer a Brazil. A poet in *O País* says its name is *France Antartique*. "A rose by any other name, etc.," as Shakespeare has it.

—The new Portuguese minister, Sr. Nogueira Soares, and two secretaries, arrived here on the 8th by the *Niger*. The late minister, Sr. Tovar de Lenos, it is reported, will receive the Grand Cross of the Order of the Rose.

—The president of Piauhy telegraphed on June 20th to the minister of war to know whether the beef furnished the garrison should be homeless, or the contrary. The minister on the 31st says current quality must be accepted. Was it necessary to use the telegraph?

—*L'Italia*, which calls itself the *organo degli interessi Italo-Brasiliani*, asks the minister of agriculture, in reference to immigration: "What has been done, what is doing, and what will be done?" Our colleague, like Senator José Bonifácio, asks too many questions at once.

—We have received Mr. Ernesto Gréve's coffee receipt tables for the last 13 crop years. Mr. Gréve's receipts are for last year 3,887,890 bags, or 848 bags less than our figures, of which 2,558,018 bags were received by the railway, 860,595 const. wise and 469,307 bags *barra dentro*.

—A noted counterfeiter of Brazilian notes, Vitorino Telles de Vasconcelos, was captured in Coimbra, Portugal, on the 12th ult. His process was that of photo-engraving, an outfit for which was also captured by the police, together with a series of genuine notes to be used in the process.

—The *Jornal do Comércio* of the 10th points another proof of the care with which our *pátes* vote the tax-payers' money. For the Baturité railway extension one article of the 1884-85 budget law consigns 400,000\$ and other article grants 800,000\$. The *Jornal* pertinently asks, which credit is the government to avail of? We say, *bah!*

—A telegram received here on the 10th states that the naval court at Bahia had acquitted Capt. Spomer of the *Tigre* of all blame in the accident to the steamer and has returned him his certificate. This will be pleasant news to the Captain's many friends here, who have been convinced that it was through no fault of his that the steamer got aground. Capt. Spomer is one of the most careful and popular officers in the Royal Mail service, and the accident to the *Tigre* has therefore had a wide circle of sympathetic friends.

—Among the passengers for New York by the American packet *Advance* on the 10th inst., was D. Domingo Gama, for some time Chilean minister at this Court, who goes to represent his country at Washington. This gentleman is probably one of the best known and most highly esteemed statesmen in South America, and his presence in Washington at this time—which, we understand, is due to his personal choice—will be of exceptional advantage to Chile. He was for many years an muler secretary of state for foreign affairs at Santiago, where he familiarized himself thoroughly with the foreign relations of Chile, particularly with other American states. He then represented the Chilean government in Bolivia for a time, whence he was promoted to the Brazilian mission about two years ago. He is a thorough republican in principle and as such has a high admiration for the political institutions of the United States, where he now goes, by preference, not only as the diplomatic representative of Chile, but for the educational advantages which that country affords for his children.

—We are convinced that *most modicule* realized their highest ideal of heaven on the night of the 9th inst., when Sarah had her benefit. São Paulo sent down the flower of her youth with an album and a gigantic bouquet of camellias, and the schools of Rio and all the *jeunesse dorée* were out in full force. There were orations and poems and felicitations innumerable and inimitable, and Sarah was called everything sweet, good and great that a crazy poet could imagine. And then, while the aesthetic frenzy was at its height, the Emperor lost his equilibrium also, sent for the unparalleled and quite-too-insufficiently-exalted creature, and presented her with a costly bracelet, set with brilliants. The "too-too" of the occasion, however, was the presentation of a copy of our aesthetic contemporary, *A Semana*, printed on silk, and ingeniously enclosed in covers of plush. The manifestation was suddenly brought to a termination at 2 o'clock the next morning, with one act of the play not given and an untold number of orations and poems still unuttered. It was too much even for Sarah, and her strength failed her entirely. The *modicule*, however, were still as fresh and fervid as when the manifestation began. It is said that Sarah will bring a sheet iron mannikin on her next visit to Rio to help her share the honors heaped upon her.

—According to the daily mortality reports from the Misericordia authorities, the total number of deaths in this city in June was 895, or an average of 29.8 a day, which is equivalent to an annual rate of about 33 per thousand. The deaths from consumption numbered 150, from yellow fever 17, and from *beri-beri* 5. The total number of deaths from yellow fever since January 1st was 667.

—The spiciest reading in the penny-a-line columns of the *Jornal* for many days is now being supplied by a clerical deputy, who has undertaken to tell Joaquim Naluco what he thinks of him. The language is coarse and abusive enough for a card-heaver, but the reverend deputy is evidently too angry to choose his words, so he uses the first and most familiar which come into his mind.

—The total number of immigrants entering this port during the month of June was 1,370, of which 998 were Italians, 346 Portuguese, 70 Spanish, 58 Germans, and the remainder of diverse nationalities. Besides these 45 passed through this port for Santos and 142 for S. Francisco do Sul, making a total number of arrivals (including all 3rd class passengers) of 1,757. The number of departures for foreign ports in the same month was 998, which leaves a balance of only 759 for the country.

—The new gas company having asked the government to turn over to them the works and material of the English company, the minister of agriculture on the 12th replied that this could not be done until the provisions of clause 3 of the Briante contract had been complied with, which requires the deposit of the purchase money in the imperial treasury, amounting to 6,641,782\$325, within 60 days after legislative approval. Just why the new company wishes for the delivery of the gas works before putting up the cash indemnity does not appear.

## COMMERCIAL

*Rio de Janeiro, July 12th, 1886.*  
Par value of the Brazilian reis (1000 gold 27 d.)  
100 do in U. S. gold  
do \$1 on U. S. coin. Brazilian gold... 1,193.27  
do 5¢ in Brazil gold... 8.45¢  
Bank rate of exchange on London today... 20.41  
Present value of the Brazilian reis (paper)... 764.10  
do in U. S. gold  
do \$1 on U. S. coin. Brazilian gold... 41.25  
Value of \$1.00 at \$1.80 per £1. sig... 2.424  
Value of £1 sterlin... 1,193.26

### EXCHANGE.

July 3.—Official rates at the banks were 20% on London, 45-45% on Paris and 55-50 on Hamburg at 60¢/2\$40 on New York at sight. There is not much business reported and commercial sterling was quoted at 20-21¢/16-17¢. From second hand bank sterlings was quoted at 14-15¢. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 14-15¢ sellers at 14-15¢.

July 4.—Rates were advanced late in the afternoon by the English banks to 20-21¢/16-21 for commercial sterling and 30% bank from second hand. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 14-15¢ sellers at 14-15¢.

July 5.—Rates were reduced at the banks to 20% on London, 45-45% on Paris and 55-50 on Hamburg at 60¢/2\$40 on New York at sight. There is not much business reported and commercial sterling was quoted at 20-21¢/16-17¢. From second hand bank sterlings was quoted at 14-15¢. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 14-15¢ sellers at 14-15¢.

July 6.—There was no change in rates at the banks, and some trifling operations in commercial sterling were reported at 20-21¢. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 14-15¢ sellers at 14-15¢.

July 7.—Rates were unchanged with little trading. Bank of London 20-21¢/16-22¢, later on head offices, 15¢ on Paris and 55-50 on Hamburg at 60¢/2\$40 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was quoted at 20-21¢/16-22¢. There were some trifling operations in commercial sterling at 20-21¢/16-22¢ in tranches at 45-50% bank from second hand. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 14-15¢ sellers at 14-15¢.

July 8.—Rates were reduced to 20% on London, 45-45% on Paris and 55-50 on Hamburg at 60¢/2\$40 on New York at sight. The English banks drew on head offices only at 20% on Paris and 55-50 on Hamburg at 60¢/2\$40 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was quoted at 20-21¢/16-22¢. There were some trifling operations in commercial sterling at 20-21¢/16-22¢ in tranches at 45-50% bank from second hand. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 14-15¢ sellers at 14-15¢.

July 9.—The English banks opened at 20% on head offices, but shortly after advanced to that rate on bankers. Market firm with very little money appearing.

—The subscription for the debenture loan of the Braganca railway was closed on the 9th inst. The total amount \$1,000,000 was taken.

—The subscription for 6,000,000\$ for the Bahia and Minas railway in debentures was officially closed on the 9th inst. The amount was \$1,000,000.

—A telegram published here on the 9th states that Messrs. Godoy and Moreira had been elected directors of the Amazon Steam Navigation company in succession to Viscount Gort and Mr. Noris, who retired.

—The Banco do Comercio invites tenders for a debenture loan to the Oeste de Minas railway for 4,000,000\$ at 5% interest. It is 7 per cent, and sinking fund 1 per cent. The amount to be taken is \$1,000,000.

—On the 7th inst., in the presence of a representative of the ministry of finance and the *juiz* of the redemption bureau, 1,000 bonds of 1,000\$ and 770 bonds of 500\$ of the 1868 6 per cent. Gold Loan were drawn for account of the sinking fund, and are payable on, or after, October 1st at par in gold, or sterling.

—The subscription for the debenture loan of the Braganca railway was closed on the 9th inst. The total amount \$1,000,000 was taken.

—The subscription for 6,000,000\$ for the Bahia and Minas railway in debentures was officially closed on the 9th inst. The amount was \$1,000,000.

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—The very large dividends declared by the native insurance companies are worthy of attention. They prove that rates of insurance are unnecessarily high, out of proportion, in fact, to the risk, and should be reduced, or the foreign companies are not obtaining a fair share in the business.

### LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital... £ 1,000,000  
Reserve Fund... 300,000  
Cash... 250,000

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH JUNE, 1886.

#### Assets.

Capital, un-called... 4,444,444\$450  
Bills discounted... 4,354,289 60  
Bills receivable... 1,066,729 050  
Head office and branches... 5,188,385 390  
Loans, current accounts, etc... 8,183,370 160  
Securities for accounts current, etc... 6,933,066 730  
Cash... 1,784,874 710

39,315,791\$400

#### Liabilities.

Capital, subscribed... 8,888,888\$800  
Deposits in account current... 44,007 550  
" 3, 6 and 10 days notice... 5,102,345 900  
" 30 and 60 days notice... 272,860 750  
" fixed maturity... 4,755,085 350  
Securities for accounts current, etc... 8,003,301 150  
Sundry accounts... 36,335,402 440  
Bills payable... 393,661 280

39,315,791\$400

#### E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 2nd July, 1886

For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,

Ed. Herdman, Manager.

P. Ford, Accountant.

### ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.

Capital, 50,000 shares at £100... £ 1,000,000  
do paid up... 500,000  
Reserve Fund... 100,000

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH JUNE, 1886.

#### Assets.

Capital, un-called... 4,444,444\$444  
Bills discounted... 7,144,883 872  
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc... 7,547,245 450  
Bills receivable... 1,307,380 340  
Securities for loans, accounts current, etc... 5,287,757 272  
Cash... 26,817,641\$293

#### Liabilities.

Capital... 8,888,888\$888  
Deposits in account current... 428,249 807  
" do with notice... 91,276,690 990  
" do fixed maturity and by bills... 2,068,432 943  
Securities for advances and on deposit... 5,287,501 480  
Bills payable... 35,476 915  
Sundry accounts... 986,210 330

26,817,641\$293

#### E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th July, 1886.

For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited,

Lovel J. Moline, Manager.

Henry Scott, Acting Accountant.

### RAILWAY STOCKS AND SHARES.

July 3.—Official rates at the banks were 20% on London, 45-45% on Paris and 55-50 on Hamburg at 60¢/2\$40 on New York at sight. There is not much business reported and commercial sterling was quoted at 20-21¢/16-17¢. From second hand bank sterlings was quoted at 14-15¢. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 14-15¢ sellers at 14-15¢.

July 4.—Rates were advanced late in the afternoon by the English banks to 20-21¢/16-21 for commercial sterling and 30% bank from second hand. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 14-15¢ sellers at 14-15¢.

July 5.—There was no change in rates at the banks, and some trifling operations in commercial sterling were reported at 20-21¢. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 14-15¢ sellers at 14-15¢.

July 6.—Rates were unchanged with little trading. Bank of London 20-21¢/16-22¢, later on head offices, 15¢ on Paris and 55-50 on Hamburg at 60¢/2\$40 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was quoted at 20-21¢/16-22¢. There were some trifling operations in commercial sterling at 20-21¢/16-22¢ in tranches at 45-50% bank from second hand. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 14-15¢ sellers at 14-15¢.

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July 8.—There was no change in rates at the banks, and some trifling operations in commercial sterling were reported at 20-21¢. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 14-15¢ sellers at 14-15¢.

July 9.—There was no change in rates at the banks, and some trifling operations in commercial sterling were reported at 20-21¢. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 14-15¢ sellers at 14-15¢.

July 10.—There was no change in rates at the banks, and some trifling operations in commercial sterling were reported at 20-21¢. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 14-15¢ sellers at 14-15¢.

July 11.—There was no change in rates at the banks, and some trifling operations in commercial sterling were reported at 20-21¢. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 14-15¢ sellers at 14-15¢.

July 12.—There was no change in rates at the banks, and some trifling operations in commercial sterling were reported at 20-21¢. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 14-15¢ sellers at 14-15¢.

July 13.—There was no change in rates at the banks, and some trifling operations in commercial sterling were reported at 20-21¢. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 14-15¢ sellers at 14-15¢.

July 14.—There was no change in rates at the banks, and some trifling operations in commercial sterling were reported at 20-21¢. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 14-15¢ sellers at 14-15¢.

July 15.—There was no change in rates at the banks, and some trifling operations in commercial sterling were reported at 20-21¢. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 14-15¢ sellers at 14-15¢.

July 16.—There was no change in rates at the banks, and some trifling operations in commercial sterling were reported at 20-21¢. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 14-15¢ sellers at 14-15¢.

July 17.—There was no change in rates at the banks, and some trifling operations in commercial sterling were reported at 20-21¢. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 14-15¢ sellers at 14-15¢.

July 18.—There was no change in rates at the banks, and some trifling operations in commercial sterling were reported at 20-21¢. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 14-15¢ sellers at 14-15¢.

July 19.—There was no change in rates at the banks, and some trifling operations in commercial sterling were reported at 20-21¢. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 14-15¢ sellers at 14-15¢.

### July 10.

24 Six per cent. apolices... 998 000  
" do... 991 1/2  
15 Banco C. do Brasil... 500 000  
Banco Rural... 300 000  
50 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 2008... 180 000  
" do... 161 1/2  
300 " S. Antonio do Padre R. R. 2008... 180 000  
Debentures and shares... 180 000  
24 deb. Arroio dos Ratos coal mine... 71 000  
" do... 71 000  
All other... 11 000

72 000

### July 11.

24 Six per cent. apolices... 999 000  
" do... 991 1/2  
15 Banco C. do Brasil... 500 000  
Banco Rural... 300 000  
50 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 2008... 180 000  
" do... 161 1/2  
300 " S. Antonio do Padre R. R. 2008... 180 000  
Debentures and shares... 180 000  
24 deb. Arroio dos Ratos coal mine... 71 000  
" do... 71 000  
All other... 11 000

72 000

### July 12.

24 Six per cent. apolices... 999 000  
" do... 991 1/2  
15 Banco C. do Brasil... 500 000  
Banco Rural... 300 000  
50 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 2008... 180 000  
" do... 161 1/2  
300 " S. Antonio do Padre R. R. 2008... 180 000  
Debentures and shares... 180 000  
24 deb. Arroio dos Ratos coal mine... 71 000  
" do... 71 000  
All other... 11 000

72 000

### July 13.

24 Six per cent. apolices... 1,000 000  
" do... 999 000  
15 Banco C. do Brasil... 500 000  
Banco Rural... 300 000  
50 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 2008... 180 000  
" do... 161 1/2  
300 " S. Antonio do Padre R. R. 2008... 180 000  
Debentures and shares... 180 000  
24 deb. Arroio dos Ratos coal mine... 71 000  
" do... 71 000  
All other... 11 000

72 000

### July 14.

24 Six per cent. apolices... 1,000 000  
" do... 999 000  
15 Banco C. do Brasil... 500 000  
Banco Rural... 300 000  
50 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 2008... 180 000  
" do... 161 1/2  
300 " S. Antonio do Padre R. R. 2008... 180 000  
Debentures and shares... 180 000  
24 deb. Arroio dos Ratos coal mine... 71 000  
" do... 71 000  
All other... 11 000

72 000

### July 15.

24 Six per cent. apolices... 1,000 000  
" do... 999 000  
15 Banco C. do Brasil... 500 000  
Banco Rural... 300 000  
50 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 2008... 180 000  
" do... 161 1/2  
300 " S. Antonio do Padre R. R. 2008... 180 000  
Debentures and shares... 180 000  
24 deb. Arroio dos Ratos coal mine... 71 000  
" do... 71 000  
All other... 11 000

72 000

### July 16.

24 Six per cent. apolices... 1,000 000  
" do... 999 000  
15 Banco C. do Brasil... 500 000  
Banco Rural... 300 000  
50 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 2008... 180 000  
" do... 161 1/2  
300 " S. Antonio do Padre R. R. 2008... 180 000  
Debentures and shares... 180 000  
24 deb. Arroio dos Ratos coal mine... 71 000  
" do... 71 000  
All other... 11 000

72 000

### July 17.

24 Six per cent. apolices... 1,000 000  
" do... 999 000  
15 Banco C. do Brasil... 500 000  
Banco Rural... 300 000  
50 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 2008... 180 000  
" do... 161 1/2  
300 " S. Antonio do Padre R. R. 2008... 180 000  
Debentures and shares... 180 000  
24 deb. Arroio dos Ratos coal mine... 71 000  
" do... 71 000  
All other... 11 000

72 000

### July 18.

24 Six per cent. apolices... 1,000 000  
" do... 999 000  
15 Banco C. do Brasil... 500 000  
Banco Rural... 300 000  
50 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 2008... 180 000  
" do... 161 1/2  
300 " S. Antonio do Padre R. R. 2008... 180 000  
Debentures and shares... 180 000  
24 deb. Arroio dos Ratos coal mine... 71 000  
" do... 71 000  
All other... 11 000

72 000

### July 19.

24 Six per cent. apolices... 1,000 000  
" do... 999 000  
15 Banco C. do Brasil... 500 000  
Banco Rural... 300 000  
50 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 2008... 180 000  
" do... 161 1/2  
300 " S. Antonio do Padre R. R. 2008... 180 000  
Debentures and shares... 180 000  
24 deb. Arroio dos Ratos coal mine... 71 000  
" do... 71 000  
All other... 11 000

72 000

### July 20.

24 Six per cent. apolices... 1,000 000  
" do... 999 000  
15 Banco C. do Brasil... 500 000  
Banco Rural... 300 000  
50 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 2008... 180 000  
" do... 161 1/2  
300 " S. Antonio do Padre R. R. 2008... 180 000  
Debentures and shares... 180 000  
24 deb. Arroio dos Ratos coal mine... 71 000  
" do... 71 000  
All other... 11 000

72 000

### July 21.

24 Six per cent. apolices... 1,000 000  
" do... 999 000  
15 Banco C. do Brasil... 500 000  
Banco Rural... 300 000  
50 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 2008... 180 000  
" do... 161 1/2  
300 " S. Antonio do Padre R. R. 2008... 180 000  
Debentures and shares... 180 000  
24 deb. Arroio dos Ratos coal mine... 71 000  
" do... 71 000  
All other... 11 000

72 000

### SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

June 30th (in contos de réis or 1000\$000).

We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes, which are not however legal tender.

Assets:

15 Banco C. do Brasil... 500 000

15 Banco Rural... 300 000

50 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 2008... 180 000

300 " S. Antonio do Padre R. R. 2008... 180 000

300 " S. Paulo do Rio Preto 2008... 180 000

300 " Aliança Ins. Co... 180 000

300 " P. do Brasil 2008... 180 000

300 " P. do Rio Grande do Sul 2008... 180 000

300 " P. do Paraná 2008... 180 000

300 " P. do Rio Grande do Sul 2008... 180 000

300 " P. do Paraná 2008... 180 000

300 " P. do Paraná 2008... 180 000

300 " P. do Paraná 2008... 180 000

EXCHANGE PASSED DURING CROP  
YEAR 1885-86.

MONTES	LONDON		FRANCE & BELGIUM		HAMBURG	
	£	Exchange	Frances	Exchange	R. Mts	Exchange
July	83,320	174-18%	2,031,066	521-538	208,104	648-660
August	9,162	175-18%	2,040,971	505-535	339,275	620-635
September	10,200	176-18%	2,044,414	517-535	357,399	620-635
October	10,770	177-18%	2,044,414	517-535	357,399	620-635
November	9,357,700	177-18%	2,044,414	517-535	357,399	620-635
December	1,787,000	178-18%	2,044,414	517-535	357,399	620-635
January	1,492,500	178-18%	2,044,414	517-535	357,399	620-635
February	1,350,600	178-18%	2,044,414	517-535	357,399	620-635
March	1,200,478	179-18%	2,044,414	517-535	357,399	620-635
April	1,080,800	179-18%	2,044,414	517-535	357,399	620-635
May	977,916	179-18%	2,044,414	517-535	357,399	620-635
June	1,143,521,812	179-18%	2,044,414	517-535	357,399	620-635
Against in 1884-85, —	12,499,928	175-20%	1,904,987	511-560	356-395	620-635

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE  
AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Receipts Sales U. States	July 3		July 4		July 5		July 6	
	July 3	July 4	July 4	July 5	July 5	July 6	July 6	July 6
Europe	58,470	—	5,607	8,577	5,913	7,487	10,816	6,881
Cape	12,976	—	—	4,495	6,011	4,263	4,893	4,782
Bahia	—	—	—	1,233	1,632	1,577	1,615	1,596
Total Sales	353	—	—	299	360	239	305	2,610
Shipments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average price Ordinary 1st premium	5.750	—	—	5.450	5.450	5.450	5.450	5.450
do Good and do	5.450	—	—	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
Exchanging on London average	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freight per steamer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Swedish Pine.**—Without arrivals, but with a considerable quantity on the way the market has become weak. Red deals are quoted nominally at \$3800-\$38500, as to assortments, and white at \$37500.

**Kerosene.**—No receipts and quotations are still about \$6300-\$6500 per case for Devos' Brilliant.

**Lard.**—The *Yamoyden* from Baltimore brought 9,350 kegs. Brokers still quote at 350 rs. per lb, for George's brand, market weak. Some unavoidable errors having entered into our monthly receipts, we annex a corrected table for six months to 30 June last:

January	3,220 packages
February	1,749 "
March	7,125 "
April	930 "
May	5,390 "
June	5,390 "

18,344 packages

**Rosin.**—No receipts. Last quotations of \$4800-\$5000 as to quality and weight are still current.

**Turpentine.**—No receipts and quotations are about \$600-\$650 per kilo.

**Indian Corn.**—Receipts have been:

1,287 bags per <i>Gronde</i>
3,481 " <i>Strasburg</i>
1,164 " <i>Pestero</i>
3,374 " <i>Braga</i>
2,809 " <i>Ribe</i>
5,743 " <i>Marth</i>

all from the River Plate. Quotations are unchanged at \$3800-\$400 per bag.

**Bran.**—Receipts are:

1,000 bags per <i>Worckman</i>
999 " <i>Porter</i>
999 " <i>Braga</i>

from the River Plate. Quotations are a little lower at \$2800-\$2850 per bag.

**Codfish.**—Some 150 cases of Norwegian have arrived since our last report. Quotations at retail were \$2600-\$265000 for tubs and \$18,300-\$27,500 for cases as to quality and marks.

**Cow.**—Receipts are:

275 tons per <i>Haus Olsen</i> from Hull
774 " <i>Quelle</i> from Cardiff

to dealers, or companies.

**Cement.**—The *Herschell* brought 500 casks from London. Quotations are \$7800-\$7500 for British, \$7500-\$7500 for French and \$6500-\$6300 for German.

**Hay.**—Receipts are 1,244 bags per *Christina* and 823 bags per *Premier MacKenzie* from Rosario to dealers. Quotations were about 65-75 rs. per kilo.

**Rice.**—No receipts and market flat at about \$8800 per bag in lots.

**PERNAMBUCO.**—From *Messrs. Henry Farster & Co's. Market Report*, dated 23d June.

**Sugar.**—For the crops 1885-86 and 1884-85 the shipments were:

United States	tons	4,115,529	1885-86	1884-85
Canada	"	4,617,1	"	4,540
United Kingdom	"	12,197	"	21,188

Totals. tons 58,266 177,410

The crop is now practically finished. Weather is favorable for next crop which promises to be much larger than the present.

## SANTOS.

From *Mr. W. T. Wright's Report*, dated 1st July.

**Coffee.**—Clearances, in bags, during crop years were:

1883-84	1,668,965
1884-85	1,668,965
1885-86	1,668,965
1886-87	1,668,965
1887-88	1,668,965

North Europe. do 1,668,965 1,668,965 1,668,965 1,668,965 1,668,965

United States. do 1,668,965 1,668,965 1,668,965 1,668,965 1,668,965

Costa Rica. do 1,668,965 1,668,965 1,668,965 1,668,965 1,668,965

Total. 1,668,965 1,668,965 1,668,965 1,668,965 1,668,965

Receipts during the past year were 1,668,965 bags. A large quantity must still remain in the interior. It is too early to report on quality of new crop, but as to quantity, there seems no reason why it should turn out less than a good one.

1 Local consumption, 6,000 bags, deducted

**Imports.**—We have but little to report since our last issue, receipts of most articles being nil. Flour has been active and closes firm with a steady demand and rarely reduced stock, but quotations are not changed. We have had no arrivals of pine, or Kerosene, or Rosin, nor of Turpentine. The supply of Indian corn from the River Plate has been large, but quotations are unchanged.

**Flour.**—Receipts since our last report have been:

Advertiser from United States:

Castilla	1,000 bags.
Mt Vernon	500 "
Cordova	500 "
Hauall	500 "

Yamoyden from Baltimore:

Castilla	1,000 bags.
Mt Vernon	1,000 "
Cordova	1,000 "
Mt Vernon	1,000 "
Cordova	1,000 "

Yamoyden from Baltimore:

Castilla	1,000 bags.
Mt Vernon	1,000 "
Cordova	1,000 "
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Cordova	1,000 "
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Mt Vernon	1,000 "
Cordova	1,000 "
Mt Vernon	1,000 "
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Mt Vernon	1,000 "
Cordova	1,000 "
Mt Vernon	1,000 "
Cordova	1,000 "

Yamoyden from Baltimore:

Castilla	1,000 bags.
Mt Vernon	1,000 "
Cordova	1,000 "
Mt Vernon	1,000 "
Cordova	1,000 "

Yamoyden from Baltimore:

Castilla	1,000 bags.
Mt Vernon	1,000 "
Cordova	1,000 "
Mt Vernon</td	

## GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

*ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.*

## DEBENTURES AND SHARES

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHICH TO	CARGO	12,000,000	60,000	All	200	20	Bahia e Minas.	14,642	300	135,000	2 1/2 %	July, 1886	128,000
July 3	Lykun Br	New York	Coffee	1,000,000	2,000	All	200	do	debentures.	—	—	175,000	6 1/2 %	July, 1886	176,000
	Anaucanua Br	Sundries		1,000,000	30,000	12,718	200	All	Campos and Cangonela.	—	—	26,000	—	Jan. 1886	183,000
3	Hamburg Gr	Hamburg <sup>4</sup>	Hamburg <sup>4</sup>	6,000,000	—	—	200	All	debentures.	—	—	—	—	Jan. 1886	183,000
4	Provence Fr	River Plate	do	4,000,000	—	—	200	All	Coronado.	—	—	—	—	Jan. 1886	183,000
4	Hersched Br	Porto Alegre <sup>4</sup>	do	11,000,000	55,321	All	200	All	Juta de Fén to Péti.	—	—	180,000	6 1/2 %	July, 1886	183,000
4	“	“	do	15,000,000	—	—	200	All	do debentures.	—	—	1,110,000	7 1/2 %	Jan. 1886	183,000
5	Siphi Br	New York	Coffee	4,000,000	493,000	—	—	50	Leopoldina	—	—	70,000	7 1/2 %	July, 1886	183,000
5	Dassierro Gr	Hamburg <sup>4</sup>	Sundries	8,000,000	40,010	29,754	200	All	do and series.	—	—	181,000	6 1/2 %	April 1886	183,000
5	Strassburg Gr	Bremen <sup>4</sup>	do	2,972,250	—	—	200	All	do debentures.	—	—	525,000	6 1/2 %	July, 1886	183,000
6	Gironde Fr	Honduras <sup>4</sup>	do	8,000,000	40,500	5,500	200	All	do debentures.	—	—	283,500	14,000	April 1886	183,000
6	Nord Am'ca Irl	River Plate	do	9,000,000	—	—	200	All	Moyanga.	—	—	203,000	7 1/2 %	April 1886	183,000
7	Rio Gr	do	1,000,000	—	—	200	All	do debentures.	—	—	180,000	8 1/2 %	July 1886	183,000	
7	Brasileiro Ital	Genoa <sup>4</sup>	do	1,200,000	6,000	4,150	200	All	Norte de M.	—	—	180,000	5,000	July 1886	183,000
7	Blasius Ital	Souchauapton <sup>4</sup>	do	495,000	—	—	200	All	Oeste de M.	—	—	180,000	5,000	July 1886	183,000
7	“	New York	do	20,000,000	100,000	67,550	200	All	debentures.	—	—	7,817,016	7 1/2 %	April 1886	20,000,000
7	Advance Amer	River Plate	do	4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	All	Panabá (West of S. Paulo).	—	—	759,030	803	July 1886	—
7	Niger Fr	Santos	do	—	—	—	—	All	Príncipe do Gáfo Pará.	—	—	20,050,503	20,000	July 1886	95 1/2 %
7	Godfrey Fr	“	do	—	—	—	—	All	debentures.	—	—	96,700	6 1/2 %	July 1886	96 1/2 %
7	Britannia Br	Montevideo <sup>4</sup>	do	1,020,000	—	—	100	All	do debentures.	—	—	302,000	7 1/2 %	April 1886	200,000
7	“	New Orleans	Coffee	1,500,000	—	—	200	All	Rio del Bambanase.	—	—	96,000	9 1/2 %	July 1886	—
7	“	New York	do	8,100,000	4,050	All	200	All	do debentures.	—	—	188,000	7 1/2 %	July 1884	187,000
7	Kepler Hig	Bremen <sup>4</sup>	do	370,000	—	—	100	All	S. Izabel do Rio Pato.	—	—	471,493	188,000	July 1884	187,000
7	Ktp. F. W. M. Gr	Bremen <sup>4</sup>	do	—	—	—	—	All	do debentures.	—	—	188,000	7 1/2 %	Feb. 1886	187,000

#### \* Calling at intermediate ports

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF  
RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 14th, 1886.

NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE FROM	CARRIER	2,010,000		L 100		All	União Valenciana		34,600 000		80 000	6½ %	Feb., 1884			
					£ 320,000	\$ 300,000	4,000	All		do	do	60,614 678	662 000						
American										All	Caribe-Uruguai	TRAMONTE	6,014 678	492 000	4 mina	July 1886	500	500	
big Ned White	60	Jun. 10	New York	Phelps, Irwin & C	\$ 500,000	—	4,000	All	200	do	do	492 000	662 000	6½ mina	July 1886	500	500		
big A. Bottaard	60	Jun. 10	New York	F. Clemente & C	483,000	—	4,000	All	200	do	do	492 000	662 000	7½ mina	July 1886	500	500		
big Tempar	372	Jul. 26	Baltimore	F. Clemente & C	816,700	—	—	All	200	All	do	101 000	3 500	3 500	July 1886	149 000	150 000		
bigk Yamoyden	162	July 10	Baltimore	Levering & C	1,200,000	5,000	4,000	All	200	All	do	181 000	7 000	7 000	July 1886	175 000	185 000		
Argentine										All	Nicholas	do	67,012 924	200 000	8 000	7 000	July 1886	198	198
sp David Stewart	654	Jun. 30	Baltimore	Leveing & C	1,200,000	2,000	4,000	All	200	All	Peruana	do	40,000 000	90 000	4 000	Aug. 1885	300	300	
British										All	do	do	47,795 554	300 000	15 000	8 000	July 1886	300	300
sp Kn. Comider	1455	Apr. 22	Philadelphia	In distress	£ 750,000	50,000	10,412	L 15	150	All	S. Clotovia	do	18,077 220	220 000	3 500	3 500	July 1886	219 000	226 000
lug Helen Fox	1455	May 16	New York	Wilson Sons & C	4,000,000	20,000	4,000	All	200	All	Azurra	Navigation	6,705 778	315 000	6 000	6 sh	July 1886	319 000	319 000
sp Prince Louis.	133	28	New York	Wilson Sons & C	1,171,300	—	—	All	200	All	Brazil	do	1,530,299 778	315 000	6 000	6 sh	July 1886	319 000	319 000
sp Mary S. Burritt	1455	May 16	New York	Wilson Sons & C	500,000	4,000	2,500	All	200	All	Ferry	do	200 000	98 000	4 000	4 000	July 1886	210 000	210 000
bigk Brooklyn	668	Jun. 10	Baltimore	Carroll & C	310,000	—	—	All	200	All	Nacion	do	210,512 592	210 000	10 000	5 000	May 1886	210 000	210 000
bigk Edmonton.	1407	24	Carroll	Wilson Sons & C	600,000	3,000	1,853	All	200	All	Paulista	do	1	7 500	7 500	July 1886	80 000	90 000	
bigk Cumberland.	1555	15	Carroll	Wilson Sons & C	4,000,000	40,000	10,000	200	200	All	do	49,715 960	80 000	7 000	7 000	July 1886	202 000	202 000	
bigk Alumahang.	1147	16	London	Hamilton & Farn	5,000,000	30,000	All	1,100	200	All	do	12,500 000	175 000	4 000	4 000	July 1886	30 000	30 000	
bigk Cork.	1455	16	London	Hamilton & Farn	4,000,000	20,000	All	1,100	200	All	do	12,500 000	175 000	4 000	4 000	July 1886	30 000	30 000	
bigk Vendome.	1515	18	Castille	Monteiro, H. & C	8,000,000	30,000	All	1,100	200	All	do	12,500 000	175 000	4 000	4 000	July 1886	30 000	30 000	
bigk Verona	1648	19	Castille	Monteiro, H. & C	8,000,000	30,000	All	1,100	200	All	do	12,500 000	175 000	4 000	4 000	July 1886	30 000	30 000	
sp St. Domingo	1248	23	Liverpool	Hamilton & Farn	1,000,000	2,500	All	1,000	200	All	do	12,500 000	175 000	4 000	4 000	July 1886	30 000	30 000	
bigk Rio Grande.	1454	23	Cardiff	Hamilton & Farn	8,000,000	30,000	All	1,100	200	All	do	12,500 000	175 000	4 000	4 000	July 1886	30 000	30 000	
bigk Rowena.	729	23	Newcastle	Hamilton & Farn	4,000,000	20,000	All	1,000	200	All	do	12,500 000	175 000	4 000	4 000	July 1886	30 000	30 000	
bigk Trossachs.	553	26	Newport	Montgomery, H. & C	2,500,000	2,500	All	1,200	200	All	do	12,500 000	175 000	4 000	4 000	July 1886	30 000	30 000	
bigk Rothesay Bay	759	26	Rosyth	Montgomery, H. & C	6,000	—	—	—	—	All	do	12,500 000	175 000	4 000	4 000	July 1886	30 000	30 000	
bigk Seven.	449	26	Rosyth	Montgomery, H. & C	1,150,000	—	—	—	—	All	do	12,500 000	175 000	4 000	4 000	July 1886	30 000	30 000	
bigk Christina.	514	7	Rosyth	Montgomery, H. & C	2,000,000	1,500	All	1,150	200	All	do	12,500 000	175 000	4 000	4 000	July 1886	30 000	30 000	
bigk Camelot.	369	10	B. Aires	Monteiro, H. & C	500,000	—	All	1,000	200	All	do	12,500 000	175 000	4 000	4 000	July 1886	30 000	30 000	
bigk P. McKenzie.	398	13	Zarate.	To order	250,000	—	—	—	—	All	do	12,500 000	175 000	4 000	4 000	July 1886	30 000	30 000	
Danish										All	Agrocola de Campos	do	9,715 647	96 000	9 00	9 00	Feb. 1886	90 000	90 000
bigk Aage.	297	Jul. 4	Liverpool	P. S. Nicolson & C	300,000	—	—	—	—	All	Aracati	do	—	—	—	—	Jun. 1886	—	—
French										All	do	do	—	—	—	—	April 1886	—	—
bigk Havre.	529	Jun. 16	Cardiff	D. Pedro II R-R	1,000,000	5,000	—	—	—	All	Lorena	do	—	—	—	—	July 1886	—	—
sp Almendral.	977	28	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C	2,000,000	5,000	—	—	—	All	Piracicaba	do	—	—	—	—	April 1886	—	—
German										All	Ponta Falsa	do	23,975 567	85 00	8 00	8 00	July 1886	—	—
big Zeus.	257	8	Marselle	K. Valais & C	1,200,000	5,000	—	—	—	All	Pinheiros	do	—	—	—	—	April 1886	—	—
bigk Philistia.	318	16	Hamburg	H. Stolz & C	3,000,000	5,000	—	—	—	All	Rio Branco	do	132,870 000	210 000	20 000	8 00	May 1886	210 000	210 000
bigk F. Pust.	198	29	Antwerp	H. Peeters & C	495,000	—	—	—	—	All	Rio de Janeiro	do	—	—	—	—	May 1886	—	—
bigk Diana.	414	29	Bonlogne	C. Dahl & C	1,750,000	7,500	All	7,500	200	All	do	55 000	4 00	4 00	4 00	Nov. 1885	110 000	110 000	
bigk Maria.	319	31	Newcastle	F. Sauwen & C	1,750,000	7,500	All	7,500	200	All	do	250 000	11 000	11 000	11 000	Nov. 1885	224 000	224 000	
Italian										All	Niterohy	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
bigk Francesca C.	320	Jun. 10	Cadiz	To master	1,200,000	5,000	—	—	—	All	Arroio dos Ratos	do	75 000	8 00	8 00	8 00	May 1886	72 000	72 000
Norwegian										All	S. Joao d'El Rey (gold)	do	—	—	—	—	April 1886	—	—
bigk Chapman.	486	Jun. 9	London	Montgomery, H. & C	1,600,000	8,000	All	8,000	200	All	do	1,975 000	20 000	1 000	1 000	July 1886	100 000	100 000	
bigk Franziaka.	781	15	Glasgow	F. Alves & C	3,000,000	15,000	All	200	200	All	do	25 000	8 00	8 00	8 00	Jan. 1886	160 000	170 000	
bigk Tabar.	905	16	Newcastle	G. Joppeart & C	1,000,000	5,000	All	5,000	200	All	do	180 000	7 00	7 00	7 00	July 1886	170 000	170 000	
bigk Insula Capri.	395	20	Cadiz	L. Carvalho & C	600,000	—	—	—	—	All	Cariooca	do	—	—	—	—	April 1886	—	—
bigk Madamora.	200	20	Hamburg	To order	400,000	—	—	—	—	All	Confina Industrial	do	—	—	—	—	April 1886	—	—
bigk Tode.	239	27	Antwerp	L. Carvalho & C	1,000,000	5,000	All	5,000	200	All	Pão Grande	do	—	—	—	—	April 1886	—	—
bigk Gloria.	232	27	Antwerp	J. W. Gross & C	1,000,000	5,000	All	5,000	200	All	Rio de Janeiro	do	206 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	July 1886	200 000	200 000
bigk Agder.	454	30	Groningen	J. C. Pacheco & C	350,000	3,000	All	3,000	200	All	Rio de Janeiro	do	205 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	July 1886	200 000	200 000
bigk Runer.	308	30	Cardiff	J. F. Alves & C	600,000	3,000	All	3,000	200	All	Rio de Janeiro	do	205 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	July 1886	200 000	200 000
bigk Velas.	355	35	Newcastle	J. F. Alves & C	2,500,000	3,000	—	—	—	All	Rio de Janeiro	do	205 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	July 1886	200 000	200 000
bigk Marquesan.	304	35	Liverpool	Nelson, M'w & C	2,000,000	10,000	5,553	200	200	All	Rio de Janeiro	do	205 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	July 1886	200 000	200 000
bigk Unda.	266	July	Liverpool	Monteiro, H. & C	3,000,000	6,000	All	5,00	200	All	Rio de Janeiro	do	205 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	July 1886	200 000	200 000
bigk Birgute.	760	2	3 Hill.	Monteiro, H. & C	3,000,000	6,000	All	5,00	200	All	Rio de Janeiro	do	205 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	July 1886	200 000	200 000
bigk Hans Olsen.	176	3	3 Hill.	Monteiro, H. & C	3,000,000	6,000	All	5,00	200	All	Rio de Janeiro	do	205 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	July 1886	200 000	200 000
bigk Quelle.	593	5	Cardiff	Monteiro, H. & C	3,000,000	6,000	All	5,00	200	All	Rio de Janeiro	do	205 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	July 1886	200 000	200 000
Portuguese										All	Associação Comercial	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
bigk Marianneh.	868	Jun. 20	Porto	C. Albraches & C	1,200,000	5,000	All	5,000	200	All	Candelaria	do	196 000	8 000	8 00	8 00	July 1886	190 000	190 000
bigk Allianca.	550	20	Porto	C. Albraches & C	800,000	4,000	All	4,000	200	All	Candeia	do	196 000	8 000	8 00	8 00	July 1886	190 000	190 000
bigk Improvisa.	144	26	Lisbon	V. Leona M. & C	3,000,000	5,000	All	5,000	200	All	Carriagens Fluviante	do	147,749 090	201 000	11 000	11 000	July 1886	140 000	140 000
bigk Cratidão.	275	July	Lisbon	V. Leona M. & C	1,000,000	50,000	All	50,000	200	All	Comercio e Lavraria	do	9,954 130	100 000	10 000	10 000	Jan. 1886	100 000	100 000
bigk Tentadora.	528	20	Porto	Zefira & Silveira	331,200	—	—	—	—	All	Consulados do Brasil	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish										All	do	do	67,012 924	91 000	9 000	9 000	July 1886	67,012 924	67,012 924
Swedish										All	do	do	17,748 830	192 000	12 000	12 000	July 1886	17,748 830	17,748 830
bigk Juan.	760	Feb. 21	Manilla	In distress	7,500,000	7,500,000	All	9,520	200	All	Industria Fluminense (Kofrach)	do	186,315 260	9 000	9 000	9 000	July 1886	186,315 260	186,315 260
bigk Juan.	911	Jun. 16	Cete	Cerf, Dale & C</td															

## Insurance.

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro  
Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 10 de Março.

**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro  
Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

**PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.**

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro  
E. W. May,  
RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,  
Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraí.

**HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.**

Agents for the Empire of Brazil  
Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 10 de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.**

Capital £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund £430,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro  
E. W. May,  
RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,  
Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraí.

**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.**

**FIRE AND MARINE.**

Fire Risks  
Authorized 1870

Marine Risks  
Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil  
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 2 Praça das Marés.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.**

Capital £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds £5,245,104

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